The Cincinnati Weekly Press, year, and we have no besitation in saying that it gives the best dollar's worth of any

Institutional Progress.
In a previous article we discussed slightly the prevalent American idea that the progress of this country is due to American institutions. The idea is that our institutions have caused a vast increase in the intelligence of the people, which has developed extraordinary enterprise, and resulted in great material progress. Let us look at the philosophy wonderfully in intelligence. Then our intelligence must exceed that which formed our itutions. Then we ought to be able to allowed that any thing human is perfect, es- derstand them? One great feature of our pecially any thing of a former age. Then we progress is our Irish immigration. It is well must have outgrown our institutions, and they really must be a cramp on our progress.

These are the natural conclusions, but these are by no means allowed. All our progress in intelligence but exaits the institutions above our own wisdom, and sets them up as sacred, which it would be impious to touch or to attempt to change. These institutions, formed seventy years ago by people who had been reared under monarchical institutions, and of course had nothing like the intelligence that is developed by republican institutions, have caused a wonderful progress in popular intelligence, and yet the institutions are so far superior to the popular intelligence now that devout phi-losophers like the Gasette conclude that of course the finger of God must have been in their formation.

Others, less devout, but who also suppose that the institutions have developed American intelligence, think that wonderful wisdom happened just at that time to be concentrated in a few, like Hamilton, Sherman, Adams and Jefferson, who executed a work which has caused knowledge to be wonderfully increased, but that the seed of statesmen was exhausted in the effort. Thus each theory of our wonderful institutions which have caused a wonderful increase of wisdom, though it is all the while declining from the startingpoint, requires the supervention of something miraculous at the start, either divine wisdom or a set of demi-gods, like Jefferson and

Can we not see in our own popular ideas how easy it is that superstitious peoples should acquire traditions that a few ages or generations ago, more or less, according to the popular ignorance, gods came down on earth and mingled with mankind; how easy it is to believe that our ancestors ages ago had direct inspiration from Heaven? The Gazette thinks that our institutions caused our wonderful progress, and naturally accounts for the miracle of a stream rising above its fountain, by supposing that Providence had a hand in forming the institutions. To be sure Mr. Jefferson, who wrote the institutions had not the creed which would now be thought an indispensable prerequisite for divine inspiration; but then some of the old patriarchs would not now be called unobjectionable in their lives, and Abraham was an idolater when he equally progressive people.

Popular superstition already makes Jefferson inspired to form our institutions: it makes bim, Washington, and some others, demigods. Suppose we had not the anchor of Christianity, how many generations would pass before we would fully deify them? As far as the principles of government are concerned, we worship them now. In all nations, popular tradition makes gods of try. This is the necessary con of the idea of their superior wisdom. So the popular superstition that our ancestors were superior in size, exalts them into giants by going far enough back; and then, in order to account for them, naturally runs into the theory that gods came down and mingled with the daughters of men; who also, in accordance with the same idea, were so much fairer than women are now, that their attractions encroached on the boundaries of

We have not the utmost respect for the statistical mode of establishing principles. There is a system of deductive reasoningapplying general principles to particular cases. There is an inductive method of reasoning which arrives at general principles by what has been ascertained from particular cases or individuals of the same class. I is difficult to see how the deductive method can have anything to start on until general principles have been established by induction. But this statistical method partakes of neither. It does not even deduce from general facts, but from a single one, and that without regard to whether any connection of cause and effect can be traced between i and the principle deduced from it. It merely takes two coincident circumstances and makes one the cause and the other the effectit makes no difference which-and from that derives a principle.

Thus, America has free institutions. America has progressed wonderfully; therefore free institutions are the cause, and progress the effect. But the Democrats say, the Democratic Party has had the control of the Government during most of the time of this wonderful progress, therefore, Democratic administrations are the cause. One is just as true as the other, of is a most convenient theory, but it is indispensable that it should be manipulated by the proper hands. By it the heathen show that Christmuity is fatal to national prosperity, because the decline of the Roman Empire dated from the establishment of the Christian religion. By it David might have established the principle that wickedness is the cause of prosperity, for he said the wicked were far more blessed in their lives than the righteous, and had no bonds in their death. By it Solomon established that the average of good women was not one in a thousand, state of feminine morality hardly better than in this degenerate age when they do not have direct communications from Heaven. It might be shown by it that the direct and visible government of God caused a tendency to idolatry and immorality, for when the ency to idolatry and immorality, for when the Israelites had the pillar of clothd by day and the pillar of fire by night, and the audible voice of God for their direction, and the passage of the red sea, the spring from the smitten rock, the food directly from Heaven, and were also dispatched.

Nightengaie, a gentleman living in German Township, Indiana, says his son a few days since killed a large copperheaded snake, by cutting it across the middle, when a multi-use of young living snakes, numbering sixty-seven, emerged from the body of the parent, and were also dispatched.

law from Mount were perpetually given to atry-a thing which has not been known among them since God ceased his direct munications with them-and were vastly ore loose in their lives. Is the Gazette aware that the present census will probably show that the greatest progress in the United morning, and for sale at the counter. The States during the last decade, has been in the WERKLY PRESS is published at one dollar a South-western Slave States; and of the natural deduction from this that slavery is the cause of the highest progress? Thus all sorts of principles, most shocking to the Gazette, may be deduced from its favorite science. Suppose we look at individual cases. We all know the operation of motives on surselves. What is the chief inducement for migration, to a crowded population where land is monopolized by the wealthy few? Cheap land, the hope of having a farm of bis own to leave to his children. America offers this to the people of the old world. The Gazette counts the immigration as a great feature of the thing. Our institutions are fixed, and in our progress, but says it is not cheap land over seventy years old. We have progressed that brings it here, but institutions. Do we not treat this extraordinary affection for our institutions with ingratitude when we shut it out from participation in them for make better ones now, for generally it is not five years, because the immigrants do not unenough known why that comes to the United States in preference to Canada. The Irish are hostile to British Government. It is a preference for our nationality, not for our institutions, unless they dislike popular control of government, for the people have much more direct control of their Government in Canada than in the United States: the right of suffrage is about as general, and a majority of the Parliament can change the Administra tion any day; while we can not change ours short of four-year intervals, and the power of ur President enables him to set himself enrely above the control of Congress.

To be sure, every boy in Canada can not expect to be President. Does that make the difference in progress? How is it, then, that we are continually preaching that office-seeking is the curse of the nation?-General Cass says that, in his advice to young men, and he ought to know. The British Government is far more popular in its nature than ours, as far as the control over the executive legislative and judicial departments of government is concerned. The House of Comnons, "elected by the people, molds the Government, including the Constitution, at its will. But suffrage is not universal. Does that account for our own superior progress? Is it because here every body participates in the Government? If suffrage is the cause of our prosperity, why do we exclude immigrants for five years? Why colored people? Why slaves? Why women? What vast naterials of national prosperity we have ying unused in these elements.

Our national brag about our institutions arrises from a total misrepresentation of them. We talk of ours as an experiment in popular government, as if it was now for the first time being worked out; and we point to our immigration, our steamboats, our railroads built of money borrowed and robbed of confiding European capitalists, our smashups and our scattering over the continent, a proof that the experiment is a brilliant suc cess; while the great features of our Govern-ment, and those which we habitually exalt most, are farthest from popular control. We exult our written Constitution-a thing n its nature an iron rule. Most of the thrones in Europe could be overthrown by the people easier than we

Is that an experiment of a Government ounded on the popular wisdom? What eature of our Government has had so much Democratic laudation as the veto power? 'Look to the Senate!" was the ancient Whie cry; with the Senate the country is safe The veto is the only salvation of a Democratic Government," was the Democratic cry. Now the Democratic principle is, leave every thing to the Supreme Court. Political questions are only safe when they are in he power of men removed from the po control by the life tenure of office.

Yet our Fourth-of-July orators and Presidents' messages, and our national gasconade, constantly vaunt this as the great, original and only successful experiment of a Government subject entirely to the control of the people. If our experiment is a triumphant yindication of the wisdom of the people, and of their capacity for government, why do we exalt institutions above the popular wisdom? and why do we regard the capacity of the people as best demonstrated by those features of our institutions which are farthest from popular control?

Singular Case of Absence of Mind. Edward Everett delivered an oration at Boston on the Fourth of July, in which he combatted the remarks of Lord Grey in the British House of Lords, on American institutions. In the enthusiasm of the day and of the argument, Mr. Everett showed triumphantly that not only were there no signs of decay in American institutions, but that experience continually proves that they have the elements of perpetuity to a greater degree than hose of any other nation; entirely forgetting that he had sacrificed his inclination and was running as candidate for the Vice-Presidency, solely to save our institutions from an impending collapse from the success of a sectional party.

COWARDLY ASSAULT UPON A WASHINGTON EDITOR.—On Saturday forencon, Mr. E. Schnable, whose participancy in the political meetings in this city on the Douglas side has been noticed in the Washington papers, entered the office of Gen. Bowman, editor of the Constitution, the official organ of the Administration, and after the usual salutation, inquired of the latter why a certain attack had been made upon him through the columns had been made upon him through the columns of the Constitution. Gen. Bowman referred to Mr. Brown as the author of the article, but intimated his responsibility for it, when the indignant Schnable seized a loaded cane beindignant Schnable seized a losded cane belonging to the General and struck him a very
severe blow over his mental laboratory. A
clerk of Gen. Bowman immediately upon the
biow being struck, sprang forward and administering a "hot" left-hander full upon the
prominent proboscis of the astounded Schnabic, capsized that individual in an exceedingly
ungraceful manner, tumbling him by a sort
of side-somerset over a chair, and forcing
him to take upon the tobacco-juice saturated
carpet—"the measure of an unmade grave."
An interesting little scrimmage then ensued
between the energetic clerk and irate Schnable, in the result of which the latter was beginning to experience an intense anxiety, bie, in the result of which the latter was be-ginning to experience an intense anxiety, when two friends who had accompanied him, rushed in and dragged him out. Schnable was subsequently arrested and held to bail.

VERY PROLIFIC REPTILE.-Mr. Robert

Gurley at his first formal interview with his constituents, on Tuesday evening, was, to appearance, such an one as he had reason to mous gathering, it was sufficiently extensive respectable; and the temper manifested was such as to indicate a popular feeling of espect and honor for the gentleman in whose

chalf it was convened. That the people in his district have found in Mr. Gurley a public servant of unusua activity, all of which he is ready and willing to devote to their use, there is no room to doubt; and that in integrity and faithfulness he has few superiors, we, in common with all those who are personally acquainted with hi character, do most sincerely believe. That in some things he may have misjudged is esible; but in public life men do not covenant to be perfect; it is enough if they are in-corruptible. The errors which they honestly commit, are never very mischievous; it is only when they add moral unsoundness to mental fallibility that they become dangerous

The project of a general character to which Mr. Gurley has devoted the most attention is the establishment of a Government Printinghouse. In this, while we have felt no inclination to impeach his motives, we have, as we did not hesitate to show, not agreed with im. That the public printing was one of the most prolific sources of official corruption there is no dispute; and that the new plan will put a check upon some old modes of dishonest proceeding is probable; but the ulti mate question is, of how much malpractice is a given scheme capable?—and in this respect, we are inclined to think, the present arrange ment will be found, in the end, not to fall very much behind any of its predecessors. The main objection to the thing is that it is founded upon a false principle—upon an in correct idea of the province and functions of government. It has established an unnecessary institution, and connected it with the State, and fixed a precedent which needs only to be generally adopted to turn the government into a manufacturing concern of the most extensive and various character. In this mistake, however, Mr. Gurley has not differed from the majority of his colleagues and of American Statesmen generally; the true boundary of the legitimate powers of government never having been very accurately marked by any, nor apparently very

well understood. We observe that, in his address, Mr. Gurley claims-and we doubt not justly-to have originated such measures as will insure the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland canal to a capacity sufficient to meet the wants of the public, within the space of two years. If he has in reality secured the means to perform this great and necessary labor, which has for so many years been de layed by the squabbles of politicians; the chemes of jobbers, and the inertness of a mercenary government, he has performed service to his constituents which will deserve to be long remembered, and will place him high in the catalogue of useful and faithful servants of the people.

evolting Cannibalism in the North-west An Indian Boy Murders and Devours Six

The Red River Nor- Wester (published in Oregon,) says that detailed accounts of a case of cannibalism were lately received there and that the victims were six in number— Salteaux Indian and his wife and four children-and the cannibal, one of the younges

dren—and the cannibal, one of the youngest members of the family.

About the beginning of March, a Salteaux, named Ke-wa-kie-sick, who was wintering rear Lac des Roseaux, went a short distance south of "Dawson's track" to hunt moose. On his way he noticed in the snow the trail of Indians, who appeared to have been catching rabbits; and while following along to visit them, he was startled by finding an Indian woman lying dead near the track. Her remains were so horribly mutilated as to lead him at once to suspect a case of cannibalism.

To all appearance she had been sitting snaring rabbits, when she was killed by being shot through the back of the head. The skin of her arms had been torn off by the murderer to be devoured! A short distance further on the hunter saw a boy named Shaway-gonish, sitting by a little fire. He was way-gonish, sitting by a little fire. He was about ten or twelve years of age, and had been cooking something which had the appearance of human flesh. After a brief conversation the hunter became convinced that the young wretch before him was the cannibal, and would at once have tomahawked him, but forbore lest, in that event, he himself should be accused of cannibalism.

Leaving the boy at the fire, therefore, Ke-wa-kie-sick, proceeded to a tent close by, and here a still more frightful scene met his gaze. Inside lay the bodies of an elderly Indian and four of his children—all of whom had been murdered.

The father had evidently been shot while stiting in the tent and it is supposed that he

sitting in the tent, and it is supposed that he must have been the first victim. Portions of some of the bodies were cut away, and from their decayed appearance the hunter con-cluded that the murders had been perpe-trated several days previously and that in the meanwhile the boy had been living on the flesh!

the flesh!

When the atrocity became noised among the tribe, the boy, Sha-way-gonaish, was hunted from place to place, and at length, being found at the Lake of the Woods, he was chased into the woods and shot by his

NEW REGULATIONS AT THE U. S. MINT. The Spanish and Mexican fractions of the dollar will not, henceforth, be received at the Mint, at their nominal value, in exchange for the new cent. The main object of the law authorizing these coins to be received at their nominal value of twenty-five, twelve and a half, and six and a quarter cents, was to retire them from circulation, and thus relieve the community from a worn-out and deprecisted currency, which materially interfered with our excellent decimal system of coinage. Hereafter the new cents will only be paid out in exchange for gold and silver coins of the United States, and for the copper cents of the former issues.

A SPECIMEN OF ITALIAN POLITICAL WIT.—
Il Fischieto, the Punch of Turin, has a cut
which indicates the tone of feeling in that
quarter, and the hopes of the Italians. It
represents the King of Naples with a very
bad leg—"Sicily." he has called in the doctors, who are the four principal powers that
signed the treaty in 1815, Bomba makes a
rueful face and exclaims: "Well, I know the
leg must be amputated, but I trust the body
may be saved;" at which a learned doctor,
with a tremendous shirtfrill—Lord John Russell, one of the four—shakes his head and remarks: "Impossible! the malady is too deepseated, and pervades the whole frame." A SPECIMEN OF ITALIAN POLITICAL WIT.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN KENTUCKY—FIVE MEN SHOT.—A letter from Richmond, Ky., dated July 8, says. "I learn there was a fight at Mallory Springs, in this county, on Saturday evening, in which five men were shot. Three of them are supposed to be fatally injured. Can give no particulars, but am informed that it grow out of the difficulties with the Aboli-tionists at Berea and the Vigilance Com-mittee."

THE EVERETT ORATION.—The argument of Edward Everett's cration, delivered before the municipal authorities of Boston, on the 4th inst., was, that the experiment of the American Republic, far from being a failure, as has been held by Lord Grey, and as is frequently alleged by the doubtful and despairing among ourselves, has in reality proved entirely successful.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington Washington, July 11.—The commission to settle the claims under the Paraguay Company will probably be in session two weeks longer. The testimony for the American claimants has not yet been all taken. It includes much valuable information relative to

cludes much valuable information relative to the natural advantages and productions of that country. The Republic of Paraguay is represented by J. M. Carlisle, Esq., of this city, as its Atterney.

The Senate's Printer, on Monday afternoon, delivered to the binder 10,000 of the 30,000 copies of the agricultural part of the Patent Office Report. Twenty thousand copies ad-ditional will be ready in the course of a few

ditional will be ready in the course of a few days.

The printing of this document was delayed by the action of the House in postponing the order till the close of the session. The Senate edition of the work has already been printed, bound and delivered. There is no truth in the report that the House Printer has suspended operations, as the Attorney-General has not yet rendered an opinion as to the construction of the law reducing the price to be paid for printing. The report of the Covode Committee makes 840 printed pages of the 100,000 copies ordered by the House, 30,000 will be ready for delivery in the course of a few days.

Congress, at the late session, ordered printing involving an expense of at least \$800,000.

Workmen commenced this morning the removal of the naval monument.

New Yosa, July 11.—There is as yet no the to the Walton murderer. The executors f Mr. Walton offer \$1,000 reward, in addi-on to that offered by the Mayor. The Great Eastern had over 6,000 visitors

The Oreal Parks and Control of the Oreal Parks and John Russell, accopting, in behalf of the Prince of Wales, the invitation to visit tow York. The letter says, the Prince, on eaving British soil, will lay aside all royal state, exchanging his title for that of Lord

Renfrey.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia Press says that Marshal Rynders has been removed for refusing to oppose Douglas.

Ex-Councilman Kerrigan attempted to shoot Alderman Genet in the City Hall Park, to-dny, but was prevented. It is stated that the Alderman and a Mr. Ketchy induced a sister of Kerrigan and another lady to take a call in a yacht, on East River, last Thursday night, and attempted violence upon them. The loud screams of the ladies attracted attention, and they were landed, when the men sailed away. Kerrigan had given the Alderman notice of his intention to shoot him. A bloody sequel to the affair is anticipated.

pated.

Mrs. Schumaker, one of the victims of the Seventy-first-street tragedy, died last night.

Wm. Finn, an attache of the daily papers of New York for twenty-five years, died this morning, after a six months illness. He was a native of Ireland, and a nephew of Daniel O'Connell.

O'Connell.

A French lady, named Jennette Pelissier, fell out of a second-story window of her residence, in Delancy-street, last night, while in a state of somnambulism, and was almost Doherty, a barkeeper in Fortieth-

street, was severely but not dangerously stabbed last night, by a laborer named Barney McAtee, whom he had refused to Five thousand two hundred and seventyfour persons visited the *Great Eastern* to-day. The excitement in regard to the great ship is daily increasing. Excursion trains are daily increasing. Excursion trains pouring into the city from every quarter.

New York, July 11.—The Tribune's Wash-ington correspondent says that the friends of Mr. Douglas, after full consultation, have detarmined to nominate him for the Presidence

Efforts are making to effect the removal of law of Douglas.

RICHMOND, July 11.—The Executive Com-mittee have called the State Democratic Convention at Charlottesville, August 16. INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—A call for a State mass meeting of the friends of Breckinridge and Lane, to convene at Indianapolis on the slat inst, signed by one hundred prominent Democrats, is published in the daily papers

this morning.

ALBANY, July 11.—The friends of Douglas and Johnson held a ratification meeting to-night, in Capitol Park. It was the largest political gathering ever held in this city, over 10,000 persons being present.

Chicaso, July 11.—The Breckinridge wing of the Democracy held a State Convention at Springfield to-day. Resolutions indorsing Breckinridge and Lanc, and recommending each County and Senatorial present a full ticket of Nation M Democrati be voted for at the ensuing election, were adopted. The following is the State ticker nominated: For Governor, Thos. M. Hope, Lieut. Governor, Thos. Small; Secretary of State, B. F. Burk; Auditor, Harry H. Smith; Treasurer, W. H. Cather. For Electors at Large, John Dougherty and Thompson Camp

The nominations were received with much enthusiasm, and a hundred and five guns were fired in their honor.

Still Another Murder.

Lacrosse, Wis., July 11.—A brutal murder was committed at Brownsville, Minn., last evening. A man named Jake Riley killed his mother-in-law, sister-in-law, and tried to kill his father-in-law, with a large Bowie-knife. The murderer escaped. Intense excitement prevails in the vicinity, and the whole neighborhood turned out to search for Riley. No cause is assigned for the act, except intoxication.

The Chicage Zonaves.

Utica, N. Y., June 11.—The U. S. Zonave Cadets of Chicago, said to be the best drilled company in the Union, were received here to-day with great military display by the forty-fifth regiment under command of Gen. H. R. White. A tremendous crowd witnessed the drilling. The Zonaves leave for Troy to-morrow morning, and will be in New York Saturday morning.

Masonic. OTTAWA, C. W., July 11.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada met here to-day. A large number of delegates are present, from all parts of Canada. The session was occu-pied by receiving reports and the annual ad-dress of the Grand Master.

Arrival of the Glasgow. New York, July 11.—The steamer Glasgow, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., arrived to-Senator Gwin was among the passes in the steamship Northern Light, for

Outward Bound. Bosros, July 11.—The steamship Europa sailed at noon to-day, with eighty passengers for Liverpool, and fifteen for Halifax, and \$17,500 in specie.

River News.

Pirrsause, July 11-M.—River four feet by the pier-mark, and falling. Weather clear and warm.

Hosron, July 11.—The United States rigate Maccdonian, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., this morning, from the Mediterranean

Cauel Merhod of Testing the Strength of Horses.—Two carters were charged in the Edinburg, (Scotland) Burgh Court, with ill-treating, abusing and toturing two horses under their charge, on the afternoon of the 16th ult, by tying together, back to back, the two carts to which said horses were yoked, and lashing the animals with whips, to cause them to pull against each other until one of the horses was overpowered, and dragged a considerable distance along the ground. The carters plead guilty, and were each fined in ten shillings and costs, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment. CRUEL METHOD OF TESTING THE STRENGTH

NAPOLBON'S WRITTEN ANSWER TO KING gives, "under all reserve," the following as the Superor to the autograph letter of the King of Naples, delivered to him by M. Martino:

Martino:

The Emperor Napoleon, after a tew introductory words of common politeness, add that the bombardment of Palermo was a horror, and the capitulation an act of cowardice. As both cruelty and cowardice are equally repugnant to His Majesty, he has nothing to say about the means which might have been taken to avoid both the bombardment and capitulation. The Emperor wishes to assure the King of the Two Sicilies of the interest he feels in the trials which he is subjected to. His Majesty would advise him to seek the security of his throne and the tranquility of his dominions in a policy sincerely national. He arged upon him, in very forcible lauguage, the necessity of making every concession demanded by the national will. The Emperor, not being able to interfere in Sicily alone, recommended the King to grant reforms, and to endeavor to come to an understanding with Piedmont. His Majesty, together with England, would recommend Victor Emmanuel to use all his influence with Garibaldi to prevent him from going to extremities. And thereupon the Emperor begged the young King to believe him to be his most devoted, &c.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE ON THE HUDSON RIVER TERRIFIC HURBICANE ON THE HUDBON RIVER.
A violent storm of wind passed, says Tuesday's New York Tribune, over Red Hook,
Dutchess County, and Clermont and Livingston, Columbia County, on Friday, doing
considerable damage. Large frees were torn
up by the roots, and buildings blown down.
The most serious accident that occurred during the storm was near the residence of Egbert Staats, Esq., at Tivoli, the hay-house
blowing down while several men were under
it, having sought shelter there from the
storm. It was lifted from its foundations,
and portions carried to some distance, flying storm. It was lifted from its foundations, and portions carried to some distance, flying in all directions. Mr. Samuel Simmons and his son, who were in the building at the time, were seriously injured. The former had an arm broken and was much cut and bruised about the face. The latter had a leg broken. A man named William Moore was carried nearly thirty feet, and escaped uninjured. A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Staats was found among the ruins with a leg broken.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT IN THE NORTH .-The Gold Excitement in the North.—A late Halifax papersays: "The excitement about the gold diggings at Tangier River still continues, and increases from day to day. During the week numerous specimens have been brought into town, sufficient to establish the fact that gold does exist there, and in considerable quantities. Several hundreds of persons are off to the diggings, prospecting, but with what prospect of being remunerated for their toil does not appear. It is said that there has been some quarreling among these amateur diggers. A stage-coach from the city to the diggings is talked of.

Serious Fourth of July Accidents.—At the celebration at Clifton Springs, N. Y., on the Fourth, by the premature discharge of a cannon, a Mr. Lovejoy, of Cliften, had an arm blown off by the ramrod, and was otherwise sadly injured and mutilated. His dismembered hand was blown twenty rods distant, and it struck the side of the Seminary building. His body wasnearly stripped of clothing, and was sadly blackened by the powder. A young man named Stanton was also badly injured. He had a hand shattered, one eye destroyed and was terribly burned.

GOLD COIN IN AN OX'S STOMACH.-In the stomach of an ox alaughtered lately at Vale-cito, California, two five-dollar gold pieces were found, one dated 1836, and the other 1856. Some one plausibly suggests that the animal chewed up a buckskin purse for the salt it contained, and thus swallowed the money. But to our thinking it is more reas-onable to suppose that the animal discipated money. But to our thinking it is more reasonable to suppose that the animal dissipated on mint shortly before its death.

HOME INTEREST.

Ber Clothing renovated and repaired, 59 E. Third BE CARPENTER'S cheap Pictures, 20 Fifth-street,

me Picronns for ten cents. Johnson's Gallery, Bill The finest Pictures in the city can be had a . P. Ball's Gallery, No. 30 West Fourth-street.

A. A. Ersten, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, los. 343 and 371 Western-row. AFFLEGATE's mammoth Gallery, corner Fifti

ST Examine the Photographs at APPLEGATE'S

corner Fifth and Main. Mark the place.

set corner of Sixth-street and Central-avenu-Pictures taken and put in nice gilt frames for twenty five cents; in cases for twenty cents. Bring on babies—you are sure to get a good likeness. ceived by express and steamer, direct from Paris a line of beautiful Fans, new styles, richest in ma

erial, most chaste and elegant in finish. Broad Fan, white, red, blue and pink silk ; Silvered, spangled, embroidered silk; Sandal-wood, broad silk, all colors; Card-cases, carved and plain pearl shell; rte-monnales, with chain, leather, silver, velve Stereoscopes and Views;
Steel Bracelets and Brooches;
Steel Buckles and Slides;
Coral Necklaces and Ties;

Dress Garters. JOHN D. PARK, jy9-dwM&Ph N. E. cor. Fourth and Walnut.

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Engraved and Printed, Scale and Presses; De La Rue Stationery and Envelopes. SHIPLEY & SMITH. (Successors to H. H. Shipley & Bro.,) 172-ay 22 West Fourth-street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR friends that we shall resume business at the old stand as soon as we can repair damages when we shall be happy to supply all with an inimitable hat.

JOZ-17 No. 169 Main-street.

IT NEVER PALLS. - DANVILLE,
E.y. July 1, 1859 Mr. Solon PALMERDear sir. Willing to benefit those who are troubled
with eruptions and cutaneous diseases. I certify that
a great many cases have come under my personal observation of the incalculable benefit of Falmer's
Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion. I have sold it for the
past seven years and never has a case come within
my knowledge of its falling to be a benefit.

Wiff. STOUT, Druggist and Bookseller.

Manufacturer and Importer of Perfumery,
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KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVER BY Is acknowledged by the most eminent physicians, and by the most careful druggists throughout the United States, to be the most effectual blood-purifier over known, and to have relieved more suffering, and effected more permanent cures, than any preparation known to the profession. Scrothal, Sail's Rheum, Eryspetas, Said-head, Scaly Eruptious of whatsosver mature, are cured by a few bottles and the system restored to full strongth and vigor. Full and explicit directions for the cure of ulcorated existing and the system restored to full strongth and vigor. Full and explicit directions for the cure of ulcorated for the cure of ulcorated system restored to full strongth and vigor. Full and explicit directions for the cure of ulcorated system restored to full strongth and vigor. Full and explicit directions for the cure of ulcorated system restored to the current system. The system is a second of the current system of the current system. The system is a second system of the current system of the current system.

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